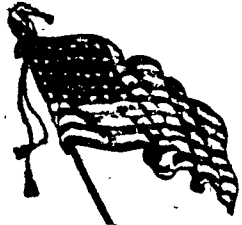


government will accept an additional reg-  
iment from Illinois.



# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—  
The Union of States none would sever;  
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—  
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. ISAAC SLENIKER,

OF CHIO COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JAMES P. BAIR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

Democratic Delegate Elections & County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic

Committee of Adams county, held

at the public house of Charles Will,

in Gettysburg, on Saturday, July

19th, 1862, the following resolution

was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic

voters of Adams county—now, as

they have always been, their friends

of the Union and the Constitution—

be and they are hereby requested to

meet at their usual place of holding

Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY,

9TH OF AUGUST NEXT, for the purpose

of choosing Delegates to represent

them in a County Convention, to be

held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY

MORNING, (the 11th of August) at 10

o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County

Ticket, appoint Congressional and

Senatorial Conferees, and transact

such other business as may be deemed

necessary. The Delegate Elections

to open at 5 and close at 7

o'clock, P. M., in all the districts

except the borough of Gettysburg—in

the latter the election to be held

between 7 and 9 P. M. Every friend

of the "good old cause" is solicited

to participate in these meetings, to

give increased force to the voice of

conservatism which is now echoing

through the land.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.

J. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Delegate Election for Conowing

township will be held at Brushlow School

house.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention,

to nominate a County Ticket and appoint

Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, will

meet in this place on Monday next—the

Delegate Elections to be held on Saturday

previous. These elections are always im-

portant, and should be attended by every

Democrat. Send good Delegates and they

will select a good ticket—and with such a

ticket the Democracy must win. The peo-

ple have had a trial of sectionalism, and

surely they must have a surfeit of it. The

brightest hope of the country is in the suc-

cess of the CONSERVATIVE and NATIONAL

principles of the Democratic party, and to

bring about so auspicious a result the peo-

ple of Adams county have a share of the

work to do. Let us all, with one mind and

one heart, strive for the success of the

"good old cause"—now, as ever, the CAUSE

OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A public meeting was held in York

on Wednesday evening week, at which a

resolution was adopted, among others, re-

questing the County Commissioners to ap-

propriate out of the County Treasury a sum

sufficient to pay each volunteer in that

county a bounty of \$50, in the expectation

that the amount so appropriated will be

refunded by the Legislature of Pennsylv-

ania, at its next session. In response to

this resolution the Commissioners have

unanimously resolved to appropriate \$15,-

000, or as much as may be necessary to pay

a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer.

The Commissioners of Berks county have

appropriated \$30,000 for the same purpose,

trusting to the repayment of said money by

the State.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have

appropriated \$500,000—Chester county \$30,-

000—Lancaster \$50,000—Franklin \$25,000—

Lebanon \$10,000.

In Northampton county, the Commis-

sioners, in view of the heavy debt of the

county and the large amount required to

rebuild the bridges swept away by the re-

cent destructive freshets, have concluded to

raise the money required for bounties (\$15,-

000) by the issue of bonds of \$50 each, with

the understanding that the Legislature

pass an act to reimburse the county in a

sum sufficient to redeem these securities.

Should such an act not be passed the

holders of the bonds are to consider their

advancements as gifts. Committees have

been appointed to dispose of these bonds

immediately in all the districts of the

county.

In Cumberland county \$20,000 has been

appropriated by the Commissioners, a large

number of responsible citizens indemnify-

ing them, until an act of the Legislature

can be procured legalizing said loan by the

County Commissioners. In Juniata county

\$5,000 have been appropriated by the Com-

missioners, under indemnity as in Cum-

berland. This is the plan now contemplated

for this county. Bonds to indemnify the

Commissioners for an appropriation of \$10,-

000, (for two companies) have been in cir-

culation for signatures during the past few

days, and will, we understand, be present-

ed to the Commissioners at a meeting of

the Board to-day. It is of course expected

that the Legislature will pass an act at its

next session to refund the amounts thus

appropriated by the counties.

A TIME FOR DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

We ask attention to the following letter,

published in the Boston Advertiser, from a

gentleman who is now at Harrison's Land-

ing:

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,

Saturday, July 17, 1862.

Being un-der the impression that the peo-

ple of all the loyal States are profoundly

ignorant of the real state of feeling in the

army now encamped about Harrison's Land-

ing, and that they need only to be put in

possession of the facts in order to be aban-

doned to an instant and an adequate effort, I

ask a place in your columns for a few simple

and sad truths.

Of military matters I know nothing, and

shall not attempt to say anything. But I

have had some means of learning the opin-

ion and feeling of the army with regard to

what should be done for it by the loyal

States, and what will probably be done.

"The whole army knows that it cannot

wait for the Government to do anything, and

heavily reinforced; the idea of remaining

on the defensive, even in its present strong

position, is depressing in the extreme. Every

officer and private here knows by bitter

personal experience, what it is to at-

tempt gigantic enterprises with insufficient

forces, knows what it is to look in vain week

after week for sorely needed reinforcements.

Their hearts have been made "sick" by

"hope deferred," and sick at heart they remain.

With confidence in their General and in

each other, which is founded on the sternest

experience, they are yet far from "en-

thusiastic," far from "anxious for another

battle," as the newspapers press it to be.

Let this question ring in the ears of every

man as it rings in mine: "What are you

going to do at the North?" and when they

are answered that there is the most in-

terest sympathy and feeling for them there,

they say almost with a sigh, "Oh no matter

what you say, let us see what you do."

They will expect nothing but deeds as a

proof of our support of them. This heroic

army demands that its loyal brethren should

come to its rescue, and come quickly. It is

incredulous of the sympathy of those who

are content to read and talk about its achieve-

ments and sufferings. It has had a surfeit

of words and is disgusted with them.

It has been pointed out to me that there

is no light hearted laughter or joking to be

in the great army, no "joking" and

playing to be seen among the men, in short

that they have lost their elasticity, and I

have been told: "I'll tell you what will

bring it all out, and nothing else will—

it is to let the Government send nothing up

these landings by the tens of thousands."

Is there a man who will not be touched

to the quick to learn that his brethren in

arms are coming to suspect that they are

practically "deserted by the folks at home?"

And the man of who can read that re-

sultant has done his part to prove—not at

home but out here—that the suspicion is un-

founded.

We believe most proudly and heartily in

McClellan and his army; but if we do

not prove our manhood by speedy relief, we

shall deprive them of the incalculable com-

fort and support of believing in us.

"The time has come for a far more gen-

eral and personal sacrifice than we have yet

made.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

One of the best answers to the charges

brought against Gen. McClellan by intrigu-

ing politicians is to be found in the unbound-

ed confidence of the army. The officers and

soldiers of the army of the Potomac, who

have the best opportunity of knowing Gen.

McClellan, are unanimous in expressing

their love and confidence for their com-

mander. From a private letter written by

an officer who participated in the six day's

battles we extract the following:

"Little more than a year

in this army, and there is much bitterness

of feeling at the injustice with which they

believe he has been treated. As it was,

their lives and limbs were risked by the

heartless and traitorous course of some of

the politicians. They naturally have pretty

lively sentiments on the subject; and if you

could hear the unctious with which they talk

of a rope and the necks of certain persons,

who are believed to have been active agents

in preventing his reinforcement in proper

time, you would think too."

THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

A correspondent of Forney's Press, under

date of June 9th, writing from Camp No. 20,

near Richmond, gives the following truth-

ful account of the feeling pervading the

rank and file in regard to the present un-

happy strife:

"There is one prominent idea entertain-

ed by the army of the Potomac. In the ex-

pression of this idea, the voice of the army

is clear and emphatic. This army believes

in the constitutional policy of the President

of the United States. It believes it was en-

listed and is fighting for the establish-

ment of the rightful jurisdiction of the

Government over the seceded States, and to

bring those States back into the Union

with their own internal regulations unin-

terfered with. In this view, all the com-

bined fearful realities of war cause net-

ter terror nor hesitation.

"On the other hand, this army does not

believe in war as a pastime; nor as a means

of making speculators rich; nor for the pur-

pose of forcing a man into public or political

for any politicians of any school; and it

has wept too many hot tears over the fallen

brave and sympathized too deeply with

desolate homes, to feel an interest in fight-

ing for the support of an unfeeling meliora-

tion of the condition of the African race in

the country; and I assert, without fear of

successful contradiction, that if a law of

Congress should make the object and pur-

pose of this war the emancipation from sla-

very the color of the skin, the army of the

United States, a large majority of the rank

and file would absolutely lose all inter-

est in the continuation of the contest."

The New Stamp Currency.—Ordinary stamps

to be used for the present.—A semi-official

statement in relation to the stamp cur-

rency, just received from Washington, gives

the following important information:

"On application to General Spinner,

United States Treasurer, I learn that the

design for the new stamps has not yet been

adopted, and that several weeks must elapse

before the stamps will be issued. In the

meantime, after the first of August, Post

office stamps, as at present used by the

Department, will circulate, but care must be

taken, or they will not be recognized by the

Post-office Department if they are defaced in any

way. The stamps to be used are to be consid-

ered by that department as a cancelling of the

stamp. These of envelope is good, except

that in the pocket the stamps may become

so heated as to adhere to each other and

thus vitiate their use for postal purposes."

If our Republican opponents cannot

show by fair and manly

















The Union of lakes—the union of lands—  
The Union of States—no union of hands—  
The Union of hearts—the union of minds—  
And the Flag of our Union forever!

U. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,  
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
COL. JAMES P. BARR,  
OF PITTSBURGH.



THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

Democratic Delegate Elections & County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the public house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, July 19th, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Adams county—now, as they have always been, true friends of the Union and the Constitution—be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST NEXT, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY FOLLOWING, (the 11th of August), at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to open at 5 and close at 7 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7 and 9 P. M. Every friend of the "good old cause" is solicited to participate in these meetings, to give increased force to the voice of conservatism which is now echoing through the land.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.

J. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Delegate Election for Conowing township will be held at Bruckton School-house.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention, to nominate a County Ticket and appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, will meet in this place on Monday next—the Delegate Elections to be held on Saturday previous. These elections are always important, and should be attended by every Democrat. Send good Delegates and they will select a good ticket—and with such a ticket the Democracy must win. The people have had a trial of sectionalism, and surely they must have a surfeit of it. The brightest hope of the country is in the success of the CONSERVATIVE and NATIONAL principles of the Democratic party, and to bring about so auspicious a result the people of Adams county have a share of the work to do. Let us all, with one mind and one heart, strive for the success of the "good old cause"—now, as ever, the cause of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A public meeting was held in York on Wednesday evening week, at which a resolution was adopted, among others, requesting the County Commissioners to appropriate out of the County Treasury a sum sufficient to pay each volunteer in that county a bounty of \$50, in the expectation that the amount so appropriated will be refunded by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session. In response to this resolution the Commissioners have unanimously resolved to appropriate \$15,000, or as much as may be necessary to pay a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer.

The Commissioners of Berks county have appropriated \$30,000 for the same purpose, trusting to the repayment of said money by the State.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have appropriated \$500,000—Chester county \$30,000—Lancaster \$50,000—Franklin \$25,000—Lebanon \$10,000.

In Northampton county, the Commissioners, in view of the heavy debt of the county and the large amount required to rebuild the bridges swept away by the recent destructive freshet, have concluded to raise the money required for bounties (\$15,000) by the issue of bonds of \$50 each, with the understanding that the Legislature pass an act to reimburse the county in a sum sufficient to redeem these securities. Should such an act not be passed the holders of the bonds are to consider their advancements as gifts. Committees have been appointed to dispose of these bonds immediately in all the districts of the county.

In Cumberland county \$20,000 has been appropriated by the Commissioners, a large number of responsible citizens indemnifying them, until an act of the Legislature can be procured legalizing said loan by the County Commissioners. In Juniata county \$35,000 have been appropriated by the Commissioners, under indemnity as in Cumberland. This is the plan now contemplated for this county. Bonds to indemnify the Commissioners for an appropriation of \$10,000, (for two companies), have been in circulation for signatures during the past few days, and will, we understand, be presented to the Commissioners at a meeting of the Board to day. It is of course expected that the Legislature will pass an act at its

next session to refund the amounts thus appropriated by the counties.

A TIME FOR DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

We ask attention to the following letter, published in the Boston Advertiser, from a gentleman who is now at Harrison's Landing:

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,

Saturday, July 17, 1862.

Being under the impression that the people of all the loyal States are profoundly ignorant of the real state of feeling in the army now encamped about Harrison's Landing, and that they need only to be put in possession of the facts in order to be aroused to an instant and an adequate effort, I ask a place in your columns for a few simple and sad truths.

Of military matters I know nothing, and shall not attempt to say anything. But I have had some means of learning the opinion of the soldiers of the army with regard to what should be done for it by the loyal States, and what will probably be done.

The whole army knows that it cannot take the offensive unless it is soon and heavily reinforced; the idea of remaining on the defensive, even in its present strong position, is depressing in the extreme. Every officer and private here knows by bitter personal experience what it is to be forced to know that it is to look in vain week after week for sorely needed reinforcements.

Their hearts have been made "sick" by "hope deferred," and "sick at heart they roam." With confidence in their General and in each other, which is founded on the sternest experience, they are yet far from "enthusiasm," far from "anxious for another battle," as the newspaper press is in the habit of representing them to be.

Let this question ring in the ears of every man as it rings in mine: "What are you going to do at the North?" and when they are answered that there is the most intense sympathy and feeling for them there, they say almost bitterly, "Oh! no matter what you do, let us see what you do."

They will expect nothing but deeds as a proof of the sincerity of those who profess to sympathize with them. If the loyal States should come to its rescue, and come quickly. It is incredible of the sympathy of those who are content to read and talk about "achievements and sufferings." It has had a surfeit of words and is disgusted with them.

It has been pointed out to me that there is no light hearted laughter or singing to be heard in this great camp, no "larking" and playing, no laughing and joking, no shouting and cheering, no "hooray" and "I have been told," "I'll tell you what will put spirit into us all, and nothing else will." It is to see reinforcements marching up these landings by the tens of thousands.

Is there a man who will not be touched to the quick to learn that his brethren in arms are coming to suspect that they are practically deserted by the folks at home? Is there one man of us who can say "no" until he has done his part to prove—none at home but out here—that the suspicion is unfounded.

We believe most proudly and heartily in McClellan and his army; but if we do not prove our manhood very speedily, we shall deprive them of the inexpressible comfort and support of believing in us.

Time has come when we must make general and personal sacrifice than we have yet made.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

One of the best answers to the charges brought against Gen. McClellan by intriguing politicians is to be found in the unbounded confidence of the army. The officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, who have the best opportunity of knowing Gen. McClellan, are unanimous in expressing their love and confidence for their commander. From a private letter written by an officer who participated in the six days' battles we extract the following:

"Little Mac is more beloved than ever in this army. There is much bitterness of feeling at the injustice with which they believe he has been treated. As it was, their lives and limbs were risked by the heartless and traitorous course of some of the politicians. They naturally have pretty lively sentiments on the subject; and if you could hear the unctious with which they talk of the past and the necks of certain persons, you are believed to have been active agents in preventing their reinforcement in proper time, you would think so too."

THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

A correspondent of Forney's Press, under date of June 9th, writing from Camp No. 20, near Richmond, gives the following truthful account of the feeling pervading the rank and file in regard to the present unhappy strife:

"There is one prominent idea entertained by the army of the Potomac. In the expression of this idea, the voice of the army is clear and emphatic. This army believes in the constitutional policy of the President of the United States. The Union is to be maintained, and it is fighting for the restoration of the right of jurisdiction of the Government over the seceded States, and to bring those States back into the Union with their own internal regulations unimpaired. With this object in view, all the combined fearful realities of war cause neither terror nor hesitation.

On the other hand, this army does not believe in war as a punishment; nor a means of making speculators rich; nor for the purpose of foisting into public or political favor any politicians of any school; and it has wept too many hot tears over the fallen brave and sympathized too deeply with desolate homes, to feel an interest in fighting for any supposed or fancied amelioration of the condition of the African race in the Southern States.

For a while there has been one to the contrary of successful contradiction, that if a law of Congress should make the object and purpose of this war the emancipation from slavery of the colored beings of the seceded States, a large majority of the rank would resign, and the file would absolutely lose all interest in the continuation of the contest."

The New Stamp Currency.—Ordinary Stamps to be Used for the Present.—A semi-official statement in relation to the stamp currency, just received from Washington, gives the following important information:

"On application to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, we learn that the design for the new stamp has been adopted, and that several weeks must elapse before the stamps will be issued. In the meantime, after the first of August, Post-office stamps, as at present used by the Department, will circulate, but care must be used, or they will not be recognized by the Post-office Department if they are defaced in any way.

Attaching them to a parcel is considered by that Department as a cancelling of the stamp. The use of envelope is good, except that in the pocket the stamps may become so heated as to adhere to each other and thus vitiate their use for postal purposes."

If our Republican opponents cannot show by fair and manly argument that our position is wrong, it must prove that our principles are too strong to be combated by them. In ordinary life, when a man is obliged to resort to blackguardism, it is usually concluded that he has got the worst of the dispute. We do not know why this position should not be just as correct in politics. If our maligners feel that they are right, and we wrong, let them cease their disgraceful misrepresentations, and meet us in decent discussion.

Hon. E. McPherson has our thanks for a Congressional document.

THE CRY OF "NO-PARTY" REVIVED.

The Republican party is very fond of holding on to all the fat offices of the country, and whenever an election is to take place whereby they think the people may decree a change and exalt Democrats over them, the leaders start the cry of "No-party," and thus attempt to retain their hold upon the public patronage. If a Democrat dares to entertain sentiments of his own, and stick to his time-honored party, always the Union party of the country, and seeks to elect Democrats to office, he is told there must be "no-party," and if he persists in his course, and refuses to worship at the shrine of Abolitionism, he is denounced as a secession sympathizer. No matter what sacrifices he may make for his country, no matter how good a citizen, if he is a Democrat, this is enough to condemn him.

It is all right to have an Abolition party, a People's party, a Republican party, or a so-called "Union" party. It is all right to maintain the organization of these parties, which all mean the same thing, namely, Republicanism. It is right for them to nominate candidates who have been party men all their lives and who continue to edit and control party newspapers. It is right for them to denounce in their party papers, Democrats as disloyal, and insult them by such charges in abusive speeches. This is all right.

But as soon as the Democratic party, with the most patriotic and national principles, with the motto of "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the Negroes where they are," holds its conventions, nominates its candidates, and goes before the people for the endorsement of its principles and motives, the Republican leaders begin the cry of "no-party," and charge the Democracy with disloyalty because they think that the restoration to power of the Democratic party is the shortest way to restore Union and peace, and act upon it.

The motives of the bigotted partisans, office holders and dishonest Government contractors, and their friends, (remarks the York Gazette), are so transparent, however, that their cry of "no-party" has lost its force. While the cry is yet on their lips they turn Democrats out of the petty offices a few of them yet hold. The slander, misrepresentation and abuse of the selfish and partizan leaders are as perfectly dispensed and disregarded by the Democracy as they are thoroughly understood. They rebuked these slanders last fall, when they followed the old flag of their country and their party to victory, and since then, they have been constantly gaining strength. They have opened the campaign for the coming election. Their candidates are worthy of their suffrages, and stand on a platform which defies assault. They will vindicate their manhood and patriotism by bearing their time-honored banner to victory, and triumphantly placing their candidates in the offices for which they have been nominated.

Let us organize for the contest, fellow Democrats, and we shall gloriously redeem the old Keystone State, while we at the same time will administer a fitting rebuke to the slanders of our patriotic party, its leaders, its principles and its motives.

SPEAKING FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Republicanism has gone so far in its disregard of the Constitution, that a few of the most conservative members of that party have felt it to be their duty to speak in its defense. One of them is Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. He is, as our readers all know, a Republican of the darkest stripe; but he is also a learned jurist. When the bill for the discharge of prisoners of State was before the Senate on the 15th ult.

Mr. Trumbull said that the bill might not be perfect, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to strike out the main features of it. He—Mr. Trumbull—was in favor of carrying the war on vigorously, and dealing death and destruction to traitors, but he was not in favor of imprisoning innocent men, and sending them to prison for months, and some for a year. He had heard the Constitution invoked for traitors in arms. Then, should not these men have the benefit of the Constitution? But, if these men are innocent, are they to be in prison all their lives? By what authority are these men kept in jail? What is the Constitution good for, if in districts where there is peace and the laws are not interfered with, men are sent to prison for months, and some for a year? Scores of men have been arrested and kept for months, and then discharged, because there was no evidence against them.

A few of the Republican law-makers are becoming sensible of the insane folly of loading white people with taxation in order to set negroes free. In the United States Senate, on the 15th ult.

Mr. Sherman thought the question of emancipation was now mixed sufficiently with war measures. It was doubtful whether the country could bear the load of debt which the proposition to pay for all slaves that were employed even for a single hour would involve. He thought he had gone far enough in this matter. A scheme, such as that proposed by the Senator from Kansas, would involve the country in financial ruin.

Gen. McClellan on Enlistments.—Gen. McClellan has written a letter to Gov. Washburne, of Maine, dated July 15th, in which he says:

"New enlistments should be made to fill up old regiments, rather than to raise new ones. I would prefer fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments to one hundred thousand men organized in new regiments."

Sacrifices of Southern Union Men.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says that the family of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, the Union M. C. from Kentucky, has entirely deserted him on account of his adherence to the Union cause. Three of his sons are in the rebel army, his two daughters, one married to Judge Merriock, formerly of Washington, and the other to Senator Yulee, have given him up, and even his wife declares that she cannot side with him, and will never again cross the Ohio River. What the Border State party have to suffer, and yet the craven abolition radicals at Washington—in and out of Congress—coolly condemn them, and turn a deaf ear to their warnings and entreaties.

Great Mortality in Mechanicsburg.—There has unfortunately been quite an unusual number of deaths in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, within the last few weeks. While there has been no epidemic of deaths, the prevailing disease is epidemic typhoid fever, emanating from some local cause not yet definitely ascertained.

UNION OF CONSERVATIVES.

The New York Herald, general manufacturer and dealer in sensations, contains in its issue of the 24th inst., a letter from Albany stating that the Conservative Republican Union, under the leadership of Wendell Phillips, and the Albany Evening Journal, and the Democratic, are to unite on Gen. John A. Dix for Governor and William H. Seward for United States Senator, against the radical or "infernal" Republicans. It is furthermore stated that Mr. Seward desires to withdraw from the Cabinet and resume his seat in the United States Senate, and that he has been persuaded that the only hope for the country is in the success of conservative principles.

So far as the specific rumor of the Herald is concerned, it may go for what it is worth. Whether it has any foundation in fact, or is only one of the numerous canards with which the Journal delights to amuse the public, we shall not undertake to determine. But it is nevertheless apparent that the conservative Republicans have a body, become thoroughly disgusted with the leadership of the Abolitionists, and that they must cease to hold political fellowship with that treasonable and revolutionary faction. Since the President has determined against the programme of the Abolitionists, the Journal of the factious faction in opposition to his Administration. The Tribune announces that as matters now stand—under the recent orders of the President—"THE REBELLION CAN NEVER BE PUT DOWN"—"THE NATION IS UNDOING IT." The Evening Post attacks the new military orders, and denounces the President for not coming up to the law and the expectations of the Abolitionists. It is afraid of the influence of Gen. Halleck, who it thinks is "slower and less enterprising than McClellan even, and an obstinate stickler for ancient prejudices and forms."

Such is the tone and temper of the radical press at this critical time, when the President needs the unqualified support of the North to carry out his conservative war policy. Contrast the malignant utterances of these radical newspapers with the following from a recent article in the Albany Evening Journal, the organ of conservative Republicans in New York, and see how irreconcilable are the views of these two divisions of the Republican party:

"In anticipation of and attempting to force events, instead of awaiting their development, the best hopes and highest prospects of the Union have been sacrificed. The more than three years ago, the severely less liberal spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the Tribune of the Press, has united the Southern people and now threatens to divide the North. The speeches, lectures and publications from these sources have been used by secession leaders and journals to aggravate and intensify Southern hostility. Instead of doing as they should have done, the developed, successful minorities of Union men, woman and children banded together against us, fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Sibley, and some of the rest—enjoy the advantages of a changed issue, in which their great crime is merged."

The radicals having obtained complete control of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania as well as in New York, the conservatives have no other refuge than in cooperation with the Democratic party, the great conservative organization of the country. Every man who is in favor of restoring the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was, can consistently act with the Democracy, no matter what may have been his previous opinions. Minor issues which separated Democrats from conservative Republicans have ceased to exist—have entirely disappeared; so that there is really nothing in the way of conservatives of all grades and parties combining against the radical destructionists.

The conservatives have carried along with such a high hand as to force the conservative Republicans outside of the party organization. The repudiation of Mr. Cowin by the Republican State Convention, leaves his friends no other alternative than to cooperate with the Democracy in securing the defeat of the candidates of that Convention. And this movement is not partial or local, confined to New York or Pennsylvania, but it must extend throughout the whole North whenever a man who values the Constitution as the bond of Union and desires the overthrow of the radical faction which is now making war upon the President—Patriot & Union.

POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.—The Postmaster General and the commissioner of internal revenue to-day approved of the specimens for the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. The designs embrace the present five and ten cent postage stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be separated from the paper for postage. They will bear on their face the following inscription: "Postage stamps furnished by the assistant treasurers and designated depositors of the United States—receivable for postage stamps at any postoffice."

Upon the back will be a large figure denoting the denomination, with these words: "Exchangeable for United States notes by any United States treasurer or designated U. S. depositary, in sums less than the dollar. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States for less than five dollars." Act approved July 17, 1862.

They will be printed on bank note paper of different sizes, averaging about one fifth the size of U. S. notes and will be furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

Drafting—How They Do It.—The subject of drafting has become one of considerable interest within a few days past. The idea gaining currency that a draft from Congress will soon be made to fill up the thinned regiments in the field. Drafting is provided for by a law of Congress framed in 1792, entitled "The Act to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," afterwards amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country. The process of drafting is about as follows: The various regiments are divided into three parts, the first being made to fill up the thinned regiments in the field. Drafting is provided for by a law of Congress framed in 1792, entitled "The Act to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," afterwards amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country. 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# WAR NEWS.

General Pope has directed that no general shall be placed over private property of any description within the lines of the Army of Virginia. Commanding officers are to be responsible for the good conduct of their troops, but it is not to be expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those hostile to the Government.

General McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the name of every non-commissioned officer who, in the late "Seven Days' Battle," may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view to immediate promotion of the deserving.

Over two thousand names of young and old have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for their faithful services.

The regular Fort Monroe dispatch says that it is believed that the statement of the Confederate officers that many of their troops were being sent from Richmond to reinforce General Johnston at some point was a disguise for the fact that they have a large force between Richmond and the Appomattox river. It is believed that they are still concentrating troops in that country.

A released prisoner of war has arrived in Washington, who reports that thirty thousand conscripts have been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number from other Southern States. He also reports that the Confederates had one hundred and seventy thousand men in the recent battles before Richmond. Troops have arrived in Richmond from James Island, South Carolina, and some parts of Georgia.

It is reported the Federal troops have evacuated Grand Junction, Tennessee, and that the Confederates are now in possession of the town. Almost all that portion of the Memphis and Corinth is now in the hands of the Confederates.

On Wednesday week, by agreement between Commodore Farragut and Davis, an attempt was made to capture the Confederate iron clad steamer Arkansas, lying off Vicksburg. The two fleets were to shell the upper and lower batteries, while the gunboat Essex and the ram Island Queen were to attack the Arkansas, and, if possible, to tow her out. In consequence of a misunderstanding only a few shells were fired from the lower mortars, which had no effect to divert the fire from the Essex. This vessel attacked the Arkansas and fired three heavy shots, but being unsupported, withdrew. The Island Queen then ran against the Arkansas twice, but it would appear did more harm to herself than to the Arkansas. The Confederates accounts claim that the Federal fleet was repulsed with a loss of five boats sunk or disabled.

On Tuesday a body of two hundred Confederates invaded the town of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and demanded the surrender of the place. The demand was refused, and they then attacked the town, but were repulsed by the Federal forces. Eighteen killed and forty-eight taken prisoners. The Federal casualties were only three men wounded.

A body of nine hundred Confederates were defeated by a force of six hundred and fifty Federals at Moore's Mills, near Fulton, Missouri, on Monday. The Confederates lost is stated at from seventy-five to one hundred killed and wounded. The Federal casualties were forty-five killed and wounded.

Confederate prisoners captured at Colquhar, Georgia, Virginia, confirm the reports that General Johnston is at Gordonsville. They state that he has sixteen thousand men under his command, and is engaged in fortifying the place.

Information has been received that the Confederates have three war vessels up the Yazoo river, two of them partially iron-clad and heavily armed.

A fight occurred at Bollinger's Mills, Missouri, on Tuesday, in which a body of Confederates, numbering one hundred and twenty, were defeated by a Federal force of one hundred and twenty. The Confederates suffered no loss in the engagement, but the Federals lost ten killed and many wounded.

The Confederate prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston, were released on Thursday and taken on board of a steamer, to be exchanged. General Hays, Buckner and McKall are among the number.

An arrival from New Orleans reports that the French have begun warfare along the Mississippi, below Vicksburg.

The casualties of all kinds in the army of the Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went into the field, are stated at 68,500, of which 40,000 are charged to death and absence from sickness, and 18,000 to various casualties by battle.

Losses in Gen. McClellan's Division.—The official losses reported in Gen. McClellan's division, Pennsylvania Reserves, in the late battles before Richmond, are: Killed, 1,000; wounded, 1,174; missing, 1,528. Total, 3,602.

## IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING ABSENTEE OFFICERS & PRIVATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1862.  
The absence of officers and privates from their duty, under various pretexts, and burdening the government, makes it necessary to enforce measures to be taken to enforce the return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President: I. That on or before the 11th day of August, all officers and privates who are absent from duty, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled; and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their respective commands, and all privates capable of service to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal for desertion, or such other military duty as may be awarded, upon the absence being occasioned by lawful cause.

II. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty, after the 11th day of August, is: 1st. The order or leave of the War Department.

2d. Disability from wounds received in service.

3d. Disability from disease that renders the private unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering-places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, shall be considered as absent from duty, and evading duty by absence from his command or rank.

III. On the eighteenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours after the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General's Office, one to the Adjutant General of the Army, and one to the Adjutant General of the Corps, to be retained; and all officers and privates fit for duty, absent at the time, will be regarded as absent without cause, their pay stopped, and they dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer

shall be restored to his rank unless, by the judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

IV. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts are directed to enforce the order, and to return officers absent. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

V. A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriffs of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace, are authorized to act as special provost marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post, depot or transportation point, and to the expense of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## Rumors in New York.—Charting of Transports for Sick and Wounded.—Visit of the New York Enlistment Committee to Washington.

New York, July 31.—The Evening Post says the streets are filled with rumors of fighting on the peninsula, but they are improbable.

The government has taken four vessels to day to go to James river for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers, of whom there are known to be six thousand in that neighborhood. Other vessels would have been sent if found suitable.

The New York enlistment committee have returned from Washington. They had interviews with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck on the subject of facilitating enlistments in the old regiments, and their suggestions were received favorably.

The committee proposed to the President to pay no bounties after the 18th of August, and if the State quota is not then filled up, to instantly draft. The President assented to the proposition and gave the committee a letter to the War Department recommending the issuing of orders to this effect.

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What the Soldiers Think of Contrabands.—The *Honorable Academy*, a paper published at the town of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, by the Twenty-First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, has the following under the caption "Contrabands": "Two negroes came into camp, on yesterday, and said they were runaway, and commenced to help themselves to the boys' provisions. They were immediately kicked out of camp and told they had mistaken the place. We suggest that all slaves had better keep away if they do not wish to be treated in a like manner. The mission of the Twenty-First Indiana is not to harbor runaways!"

MARRIED.—On the morning of the 15th ult., at Barker's Union Hotel, Littlestown, by R. S. Henry, Mr. GEORGE W. YOUNG to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of Joseph Barker, Esq.—all of Littlestown.

Obituary notices exceeding six lines will be inserted at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

DIED.—In Hamilton township, on the 11th ult., Mr. JOHN HENRY STOCK, aged 70 years and 22 days.

On the 10th ult., in Hamilton township, LAURA CATHARINE, daughter of Jacob Elin, in the 6th year of her age.

At Abbotstown, on the 10th ult., Mr. JACOB BROWN, aged 25 years 1 month and 6 days.

On Monday last, in Cumberland township, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRIDGLEY, aged about 80 years.

## Gettysburg

MALE AND FEMALE ENGLISH & CLASSIC INSTITUTE.—The next Session will open on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, and continue till the Friday before the 25th of December.

The accommodations have been enlarged, and the course of study arranged so as to embrace three years, as follows: FIRST YEAR.—English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Watts on the Mind, Familiar Science, Rhetoric, Latin and Greek.

SECOND YEAR.—Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric, History, Logic's way of life, French on the Study of Words, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Natural Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Zoology, Latin and Greek.

THIRD YEAR.—Rhetoric (Whately's) Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Alexander's Moral Science, Geography, Physical Geography, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Latin and Greek.

Composition and Elocution taught during the whole course. Those who complete the course will receive certificates equal to a diploma, and will be considered graduates of the Institution. Private arrangements can be made for instructions in the Classics, by those who cannot take the full course. Ladies from a distance will be required to board at the Institution. Gentlemen can board at private houses approved by the Principal; and will be required to conform strictly to the laws and regulations of the Institution.

TERMS OF TUITION FOR THE SESSION: English and Classics, \$10 00 English alone in the regular course, 6 00 Scholars not prepared for the first year's studies of the course, 6 00 No reduction for absence unless prevented by sickness. Bill of Session is expected. Students should be in attendance at the commencement of the Session.

Partial arrangements have been made to secure a Teacher to give instructions in MUSIC and DRAWING, which will be completed, and the students will be required to acquire an instructor in the Ornamental Branches.

For particulars address, REV. WM. McLEWEE, Principal, Aug. 4, 1862, ul Gettysburg, Pa.

## Superintendent's Notice.

I WILL examine Teachers at the following named times and places, to wit: Oxford township, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, 9 a. m. Freedom, Morris's Tavern, Aug. 29, 1 p. m. Strasburg, University, Aug. 30, 9 a. m. Hamilton, Petersburg, Sept. 1, 9 a. m. Lattimore, State Road, Sept. 2, 9 a. m. Reading and Hamilton, Sept. 3, 9 a. m. Hamilton, East River, Sept. 4, 9 a. m. Berwick, East River, Sept. 5, 9 a. m. Berwick, East River, Sept. 6, 9 a. m. Mountpleasant, Berwick, Sept. 7, 9 a. m. Conowingo, McChesney's, Sept. 8, 10 a. m. Union, Schults's School House, Sept. 9, 10 a. m. Conowingo, Littlestown, Sept. 10, 9 a. m. Conowingo, Littlestown, Sept. 11, 9 a. m. Conowingo, Littlestown, Sept. 12, 9 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 13, 10 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 14, 10 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 15, 10 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 16, 10 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 17, 9 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 18, 9 a. m. Tyrone, Littlestown, Sept. 19, 9 a. m. 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## Something New.

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